



Senate

General Assembly

File No. 473

January Session, 2007

Substitute Senate Bill No. 540

Senate, April 12, 2007

The Committee on Government Administration and Elections reported through SEN. SLOSSBERG of the 14th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT CONCERNING TIE PRIMARIES, THE NOMINATING PROCESS FOR MINOR PARTY CANDIDATES, UNITED STATES SENATE VACANCIES, THE SWITCHING OF POLITICAL PARTIES, LATE MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS AND THE DEFINITION OF "BONA FIDE RESIDENT" FOR VOTER REGISTRATION PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 9-12 of the general statutes is repealed and the
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

3 (a) Each citizen of the United States who has attained the age of
4 eighteen years, and who is a bona fide resident of the town to which
5 the citizen applies for admission as an elector shall, on approval by the
6 registrars of voters or town clerk of the town of residence of such
7 citizen, as prescribed by law, be an elector, except as provided in
8 subsection (b) of this section. For purposes of this section a person
9 shall be deemed to have attained the age of eighteen years on the day
10 of the person's eighteenth birthday and a person shall be deemed to be

11 a bona fide resident of the town to which the citizen applies for
12 admission as an elector if such person's dwelling unit is located within
13 the geographic boundaries of such town. No mentally incompetent
14 person shall be admitted as an elector.

15 (b) Any citizen who will have attained the age of eighteen years on
16 or before the day of a regular election may apply for admission as an
17 elector. If such citizen is found to be qualified the citizen shall become
18 an elector on the day of the citizen's eighteenth birthday. The registrars
19 shall add the name of any person applying under this subsection, if
20 found qualified, to the registry list and, if applicable, to the enrollment
21 list, together with the effective date of his registration. The registrars
22 may place the name of each such person at the end of the registry and
23 enrollment lists for the voting district.

24 Sec. 2. Section 9-211 of the general statutes is repealed and the
25 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

26 (a) In case of a vacancy in the office of senator in Congress, the
27 Governor, [is empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment as
28 herein provided. If such vacancy occurs one hundred fifty or more
29 days prior to a state election, the appointee shall serve until the third
30 day of January following such election, and at such election there shall
31 be elected a senator in Congress to serve for the remaining portion, if
32 any, of the term vacated. If such vacancy occurs within less than one
33 hundred fifty days of a state election and the term vacated does not
34 expire on the third day of January following such election, the
35 appointee shall serve until the third day of January following the next
36 such election but one, and at such next election but one there shall be
37 elected a senator in Congress to serve for the remaining portion, if any,
38 of the term vacated. If such vacancy occurs within less than one
39 hundred fifty days of a state election and the term vacated expires on
40 the third day of January following, the appointee shall serve until such
41 third day of January] except as otherwise provided by law, shall, not
42 more than ten days after the occurrence of such vacancy, issue writs of
43 election directed to the town clerks or assistant town clerks ordering

44 an election to be held on the sixtieth day after the issue of such writs
45 on a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, to fill such vacancy,
46 provided (1) if such a vacancy occurs between the one hundred
47 twenty-fifth day and the sixty-third day before the day of a regular
48 state or municipal election in November of any year, the Governor
49 shall so issue such writs on the sixtieth day before the day of such
50 regular election, ordering an election to be held on the day of such
51 regular election, (2) if such a vacancy occurs after the sixty-third day
52 before the day of a regular state election but before the regular state
53 election, the Governor shall not issue such writs and no election shall
54 be held under this section, unless the position vacated is that of
55 member-elect, in which case the Governor shall issue such writs and
56 an election shall be held as provided in this section, and (3) if a
57 primary for such office occurs pursuant to subparagraph (C) of
58 subdivision (1) of section 9-450, the Governor shall, not later than ten
59 days following the filing of a candidacy for nomination by a person
60 other than the party-endorsed candidate, issue new writs of election, in
61 place of those first issued pursuant to this section.

62 (b) The Governor shall cause writs of election issued pursuant to
63 subsection (a) of this section to be conveyed to a state marshal, who
64 shall forthwith transmit an attested copy thereof to such clerks or
65 assistant clerks. Such clerks or assistant clerks, on receiving such writs,
66 shall warn elections to be held on the day appointed therein in the
67 same manner as state elections are warned, which elections shall be
68 organized and conducted as are state elections, and the vote shall be
69 declared, certified, directed, deposited, returned and transmitted in the
70 same manner as at a state election.

71 Sec. 3. Subsection (d) of section 9-23g of the general statutes is
72 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*
73 *passage*):

74 (d) (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the
75 privileges of an elector for any applicant for admission under this
76 section and section 9-23h shall attach immediately upon approval by

77 the registrar, and the registrars shall enter the name of the elector on
78 the registry list.

79 (2) Except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, if a
80 mailed application is postmarked, or if a delivered application is
81 received in the office of the registrars of voters, after the fourteenth day
82 before an election or after the fifth day before a primary, the privileges
83 of an elector shall not attach until the day after such election or
84 primary, as the case may be. In such event, the registrars of voters may
85 contact such applicant, either by telephone or mail, in order to inform
86 such applicant of the effect of such late received mail-in application
87 and any applicable deadline for applying for admission in person.

88 (3) If an application is received after the fourteenth day before an
89 election or after the fifth day before a primary by the Commissioner of
90 Motor Vehicles or by a voter registration agency, the privileges of an
91 elector shall not attach until the day after the election or primary, as
92 the case may be, or on the day the registrar approves it, whichever is
93 later.

94 (4) If on the day of an election or primary, the name of an applicant
95 does not appear on the official check list, such applicant may present
96 to the moderator at the polls either a notice of acceptance received
97 through the mail or an application receipt that was previously
98 provided to the applicant pursuant to section 9-19e, subsection (b) of
99 section 9-19h, subsection (b) of this section or section 9-23n. If an
100 applicant presents said notice or receipt, and either the registrars of
101 voters find the original application or the applicant submits a new
102 application at the polls, the registrar, or assistant registrar upon notice
103 to and approval by the registrar, shall add such person's name and
104 address to the official check list on such day and the person shall be
105 allowed to vote if otherwise eligible to vote and the person presents to
106 the checkers at the polling place a preprinted form of identification
107 pursuant to subparagraph (A) of subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of
108 section 9-261.

109 Sec. 4. Section 9-59 of the general statutes is repealed and the

110 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

111 Any elector whose name appears on any enrollment list or who has
112 made application for enrollment may, at any time, make a written
113 application, on an application form for admission as an elector, which
114 shall be signed by such elector, to either registrar for erasure of his
115 name from such list or for transfer of his name to the enrollment list of
116 another party. If an elector makes an application for erasure, his name
117 shall be erased from said enrollment list and, if a municipality is
118 having a primary in which unaffiliated electors are authorized to vote,
119 under section 9-431, such elector's name shall be placed on the list of
120 unaffiliated electors together with the date he is eligible to vote in a
121 primary. If an elector makes an application for transfer, his name shall
122 be transferred to the enrollment list of another party, together with the
123 effective date of such transfer. Any elector whose name has been
124 transferred from one enrollment list to another or who has applied for
125 erasure or transfer of his name from an enrollment list shall not be
126 entitled to participate or vote in a caucus or primary of any party,
127 participate in the appointment of members to any board or
128 commission that is political in nature, be appointed as a member of
129 any board or commission that is political in nature or be entitled to the
130 privileges accompanying enrollment in any party for a period of three
131 months from the date of the filing of his application for transfer or for
132 erasure. Any elector who removes his name from the registry list and
133 from an enrollment list in accordance with the provisions of section 9-
134 35b shall not be entitled to enroll in any political party or vote in any
135 primary for three months after such removal. The registrars of voters
136 shall state, on the notice of acceptance sent under sections 9-23g, as
137 amended by this act, 9-19b and 9-19e, the date enrollment privileges
138 take effect, if delayed.

139 Sec. 5. Section 9-452a of the general statutes is repealed and the
140 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

141 Not later than five days before a minor party holds a party meeting
142 to nominate a candidate for public office, the presiding officer of such

143 meeting shall give written notice of the date, time, location and
144 purpose of the meeting to, in the case of a municipal office, the town
145 clerk of the municipality served by such office, or in the case of a state
146 office or district office, the Secretary of the State. Concomitantly, the
147 presiding officer of such meeting shall cause the written notice of such
148 meeting to be published in a newspaper with a general circulation in
149 the applicable town for such office. As used in this section, the terms
150 "minor party", "state office", "district office" and "municipal office"
151 have the meanings assigned to such terms in section 9-372.

152 Sec. 6. (*Effective from passage*) Notwithstanding any provision of the
153 general statutes, any minor party whose party designation committee
154 filed a certificate of changed party designation with the Secretary of
155 the State on or before January 1, 1988, pursuant to section 1 of public
156 act 87-472, shall file with the Secretary of the State a copy of the party
157 rules regulating the manner of nominating a candidate of such party
158 for any office to be printed on the official ballot and a copy of the party
159 rules regulating the manner of selecting town committee members and
160 delegates to conventions not later than sixty days after the effective
161 date of this section.

162 Sec. 7. Section 9-446 of the general statutes is repealed and the
163 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

164 (a) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
165 primary held to nominate candidates for a state or district office, and a
166 tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the state chairman
167 of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the returns in the
168 manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application is made, or if
169 any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the Secretary of the State, in
170 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after
171 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and
172 the chairman of the state central committee of the party holding the
173 primary of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be
174 dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The Secretary of the State
175 shall execute a certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of

176 such tie vote, and the person so certified or the slate so certified as
177 having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality
178 of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the
179 nominee of such party to such office] such primary shall stand
180 adjourned for three weeks at the same hour at which the first primary
181 was held. Ballot labels of the same form and description as described
182 in section 9-437 shall be used in the primary on such adjourned day,
183 and the primary shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first
184 day, except that the votes shall be cast for such office only. Ballot labels
185 for such primary shall be provided forthwith by the clerk of each
186 municipality wherein such primary stands adjourned, and each such
187 clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with an accurate list of all
188 candidates to be voted for at such adjourned primary. The clerk of
189 each municipality in the state or the district, whichever is applicable,
190 wherein such primary so stands adjourned shall, at least three days
191 prior to the day of such adjourned primary, give notice of the day,
192 hours, place and purpose thereof by publishing such notice in a
193 newspaper published in such municipality or having a circulation
194 therein. No such primary shall be held if prior to such primary all but
195 one of the candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for
196 any reason become disqualified to hold such office, and, in such event,
197 the remaining candidate shall be deemed to be lawfully voted upon as
198 the candidate for such office. No withdrawal shall be valid until the
199 candidate who has withdrawn has filed a letter of withdrawal signed
200 by such candidate with the Secretary of the State. When such a
201 primary is required to be held under the provisions of this section and
202 prior to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
203 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
204 such office, the Secretary of the State shall forthwith notify the clerk of
205 each municipality wherein such primary was to have been held of such
206 fact, and shall forthwith direct each such clerk that such primary shall
207 not be held. In the case of a multiple-opening office only the names of
208 those candidates whose votes are equal shall be placed on the ballot
209 label of the adjourned primary. If such second primary results in a tie
210 vote, the Secretary of the State, in the presence of not fewer than three

211 disinterested persons, and after notification to the candidates obtaining
212 the same number of votes and the chairperson of the state central
213 committee of the party holding the primary of the time when and the
214 place where such tie vote is to be dissolved, shall dissolve such tie vote
215 by lot. The Secretary of the State shall execute a certificate attesting to
216 the result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and the person so certified
217 or the slate so certified as having been chosen by lot shall be deemed to
218 have received a plurality of the votes cast and shall be deemed to have
219 been chosen as the nominee of such party to such office.

220 (b) If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes at a
221 primary held to nominate candidates for a municipal office or to elect
222 members of a town committee, or if two or more slates of candidates
223 obtain the same number of votes at a primary held for justices of the
224 peace, and a tie vote thereby occurs, any of such candidates, or the
225 town chairman of the political party, may apply for a recanvass of the
226 returns in the manner provided in section 9-445. If no such application
227 is made, or if any such recanvass results in a tie vote, [the registrar, in
228 the presence of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after
229 notification to the candidates obtaining the same number of votes, and
230 the chairman of the town committee of the party holding the primary,
231 of the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be dissolved,
232 shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute a
233 certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and
234 each person so certified as having been chosen by lot shall be deemed
235 to have received a plurality of the votes cast and shall be deemed to
236 have been chosen as the nominee of such party to such office or to
237 have been elected as a member of the town committee, as the case may
238 be] such primary shall stand adjourned for three weeks at the same
239 hour at which the first primary was held. Ballot labels of the same form
240 and description as described in section 9-437 shall be used in the
241 primary on such adjourned day, and the primary shall be conducted in
242 the same manner as on the first day, except that the votes shall be cast
243 for such office only. Ballot labels for such primary shall be provided
244 forthwith by the clerk of the municipality wherein such primary stands
245 adjourned, and such clerk shall furnish the Secretary of the State with

246 an accurate list of all candidates to be voted for at such adjourned
247 primary. The clerk of the municipality wherein such primary so stands
248 adjourned shall, at least three days prior to the day of such adjourned
249 primary, give notice of the day, hours, place and purpose thereof by
250 publishing such notice in a newspaper published in such municipality
251 or having a circulation therein. No such primary shall be held if prior
252 to such primary all but one of the candidates for such office die,
253 withdraw their names or for any reason become disqualified to hold
254 such office, and, in such event, the remaining candidate shall be
255 deemed to be lawfully voted upon as the candidate for such office. No
256 withdrawal shall be valid until the candidate who has withdrawn has
257 filed a letter of withdrawal signed by such candidate with the
258 municipal clerk. When such a primary is required to be held under the
259 provisions of this section and prior to such primary all but one of the
260 candidates for such office die, withdraw their names or for any reason
261 become disqualified to hold such office, the Secretary of the State shall
262 forthwith notify the clerk of each municipality wherein such primary
263 was to have been held of such fact, and shall forthwith direct each such
264 clerk that such primary shall not be held. In the case of a multiple-
265 opening office only the names of those candidates whose votes are
266 equal shall be placed on the ballot label of the adjourned primary. If
267 such second primary results in a tie vote, the registrar, in the presence
268 of not fewer than three disinterested persons, and after notification to
269 the candidates obtaining the same number of votes and the
270 chairperson of the town committee of the party holding the primary of
271 the time when and the place where such tie vote is to be dissolved,
272 shall dissolve such tie vote by lot. The registrar shall execute a
273 certificate attesting to the result of the dissolution of such tie vote, and
274 the person so certified or the slate so certified as having been chosen
275 by lot shall be deemed to have received a plurality of the votes cast
276 and shall be deemed to have been chosen as the nominee of such party
277 to such office.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-12
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	9-211
Sec. 3	<i>from passage</i>	9-23g(d)
Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-59
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-452a
Sec. 6	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2007</i>	9-446

GAE *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose:

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: None

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 08 \$	FY 09 \$
Various Municipalities	STATE MANDATE - Cost	Potential	Potential

Explanation

The bill could result in a cost to municipalities in the event of a tie vote in a primary for state and local office. The bill changes the resolution of the tie vote from being determined by lot to being determined by a run-off primary. The cost of this run-off primary will differ by the size of the municipality. For example, based on the number of eligible voters, polling locations, and poll workers, the cost to the city of Waterbury would be about \$40,000-\$45,000 whereas the cost to the Town of Vernon would be \$12,000 - \$13,000.

The bill could also result in a cost to municipalities associated with filling a U.S. Senate vacancy. Under the bill, an election must be held to fill the vacancy if the vacancy occurs 125 days or more before the next regular state election. The cost of the election to fill the vacancy will also differ by municipality. For example, the cost to the City of Waterbury would range from \$50,000-\$55,000, whereas the cost to the Town of Vernon would range from \$15,000-\$17,000. These costs would include payroll for poll workers, rental of polling locations, ballots, and transportation of equipment.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to the occurrence of the special elections described above.

OLR Bill Analysis**sSB 540*****AN ACT CONCERNING TIE PRIMARIES, THE NOMINATING PROCESS FOR MINOR PARTY CANDIDATES, UNITED STATES SENATE VACANCIES, THE SWITCHING OF POLITICAL PARTIES, LATE MAIL-IN VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS AND THE DEFINITION OF "BONA FIDE RESIDENT" FOR VOTER REGISTRATION PURPOSES.*****SUMMARY:**

This bill makes changes affecting voter registration, election procedures, and minor parties. With respect to voter registration it (1) changes the definition of "bona fide resident," (2) allows registrars of voters to contact certain individuals to inform them that they may register in person, and (3) restricts for three months the permissible political activities of individuals who change political parties or apply for transfer or removal from a party's voter registry list.

The bill establishes a new procedure for (1) filling a U.S. Senate vacancy and (2) resolving a tie vote in a primary for state and local office.

Finally, it adds a notice requirement for minor party meetings held to nominate candidates and requires certain minor parties to file with the secretary of the state their party rules.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2007, except for the provisions addressing U.S. Senate vacancies, late mail-in voter registration applications, and minor party rules, which are effective upon passage.

§§ 1, 3, & 4—VOTER REGISTRATION***Bona Fide Resident***

By law, citizens must be bona fide residents of the town in which

they apply to vote in order to be admitted as electors. The bill specifies that for voter registration purposes, individuals are “bona fide” residents if their dwelling unit is located within the boundaries of the town in which they apply for admission.

Late Mail-In Voter Registration Applications

The bill allows registrars of voters to contact, by telephone or mail, people whose mail-in voter registration applications do not meet the deadline for admission to vote in the next election or primary. Under the bill, registrars may notify such people of the deadline for applying in person. By law, an applicant may be eligible to vote by applying in person up to seven days before an election or, with one exception, 12:00 p.m. on the last business day before a primary (see BACKGROUND). The law prohibits an affiliated voter who erases his or her name from one party’s registration list or transfers to another’s during the three months preceding a primary from voting for any party in that primary.

Transferring Political Parties

The bill restricts the permissible political activities of individuals who (1) transfer from one political party to another or (2) apply for transfer or removal from a party’s list. For a period of three months after transferring or making an application for removal, it prohibits such individuals from participating in any party’s caucus or primary. It also bans them from (1) appointing members to any political board or commission or (2) accepting such an appointment. Current law, unchanged by the bill, specifies that these individuals are not entitled to the privileges accompanying party enrollment in any political party during the three-month period.

§§ 2 & 7—ELECTION PROCEDURES

U.S. Senate Vacancies

Under current law, the governor appoints a replacement if the office of U. S. Senator becomes vacant. If the vacancy occurs at least 150 days before a regularly scheduled state election (occurring in November of even-numbered years) and the term is not scheduled to end the

following January, an election to fill the balance of the term is held at the time of the regular election. If the term is scheduled to end the following January, the appointed replacement completes the term.

The bill removes the governor's authority to appoint a replacement and instead requires her to order an election by issuing writs of election. It establishes a timeframe for issuing the writs and holding the election.

If the vacancy occurs 125 days or more before the next regular state election, the governor must issue the writs within 10 days after the vacancy occurs and the election must be held 60 days after the writs are issued, but not on a weekend. If the vacancy occurs more than 63 but less than 125 days before the next regular state election, the bill requires governor to issue the writs 60 days before the next regular election and the election to be held simultaneously with the next regular election. If the vacancy occurs 63 days or less before the next regular state election, there is no election to fill the vacancy, unless the vacated position is that of a member-elect.

When the governor issues writs in connection with a vacancy, she must give them to a state marshal who must transmit copies to the town or assistant clerks. The clerks then notice the election, explaining that it will be conducted the same manner as state elections.

Tie Vote in a Primary

The bill changes the procedure for resolving a tie vote in a primary between two or more candidates for statewide, legislative, or municipal office, or town committee, or slates of candidates for justice of the peace. If any such candidates or slates of candidates tie in a primary under current law, the secretary of the state or registrar of voters, depending on the office, chooses the nominee by drawing lots. Under the bill, the primary stands adjourned and a run-off primary between the candidates or slates of candidates who tied is held three weeks later.

The run-off primary must be conducted in the same manner, and

begin at the same hour, as the first primary. The bill requires the ballot labels for the run-off to be in the same format as the original ballot labels, listing every candidate's name, even though only the candidates who tied may be voted on. For offices with multiple openings, however, it specifies that only the names' of candidates who tied may be listed.

The bill requires the town clerk for any municipality in which the run-off will occur to immediately after the first primary provide the secretary of the state with (1) ballot labels and (2) an accurate list of the candidates who tied and will be voted on. The clerk must also publish notice of the run-off, at least three days before, providing its day, hours, place, and purpose in a general circulation newspaper serving the municipality.

Under the bill, the run-off primary is not held if all but one of the candidates die, withdraw, or become disqualified to hold office. In that case, the remaining candidate becomes the party's lawful nominee and the secretary of the state immediately notifies the town clerk in any municipality where the run-off would have occurred that it is no longer necessary. A candidate who withdraws from the run-off must file a signed letter with the secretary or town clerk, depending on the office, in order for the withdrawal to be valid. The bill requires single-town district legislative candidates to file their letter of withdrawal with the clerk even though current law requires them to submit their filings to the secretary of the state.

If the run-off primary results in a tie, the secretary of the state or the registrar of voters, depending on the office, must choose the nominee by drawing lots, following the procedure current law establishes for resolving a tied primary. Afterwards, he or she must certify the dissolution of the tie and the winning candidate or slate of candidates.

§§ 5 & 6—MINOR PARTIES

The bill adds a notice requirement for minor party meetings held to nominate candidates for public office. It requires the presiding officer

to publish a notice, at least five days before the meeting, in a general circulation newspaper serving the municipality for the office.

It also requires any minor party that changed its party designation with the secretary of the state on or before January 1, 1988 to file a copy of its party rules regulating (1) candidate nominations and (2) the selection of town committee members and convention delegates. A minor party to which this requirement applies must submit to the secretary the applicable rules within 60 days after the bill's passage (see BACKGROUND).

The law already requires minor parties to submit these rules but only (1) to have a candidate's name appear on the general election ballot or (2) for their selection of town committee members and convention delegates to be valid.

BACKGROUND

Mail-In Voter Registration Deadlines

By law, a mail-in voter registration application must be postmarked or hand-delivered to the office of the registrars no later than the 14th day before an election or the 5th day before a primary for the applicant to be eligible to vote in the next election or primary, whichever is applicable.

Minor Parties

The law allows 25 electors to file a written statement with the secretary of the state and apply to reserve a political party designation. Public Act 87-472 prohibits the use of the words "none," "unaffiliated," "unenrolled," or any word with a similar meaning as a party name. A party or organization qualified for minor party status with a reserved name prohibited under the act was required to choose a permissible name and file a certificate of changed party designation with the secretary by January 1, 1988, or lose its minor party status.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 9 Nay 4 (03/26/2007)